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TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1959



ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.



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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,005
Population 1951 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,410
Population (Registrar General's Mid Year Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,550
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1951 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,536
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,518
Rateable Value 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	£130,883
Product of a Penny Rate, 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	£516

Live Births—					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	233	126	107	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	9	4	5	3.6
					242	130	112	16.6

Stillbirths—					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	
					7	5	2	28.1

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	163	86	77	11.2
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	<i>Nil.</i>
Neo Natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20.6
Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.2

Infant Mortality—								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111.1

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Deaths from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths from Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	80

Towcester Rural District Council

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MR. R. W. BICKNELL, MR. T. A. MESSINGER, MR. R. J. CHAPMAN, MR. E. G. NICHOLLS (*Chairman*), MRS. O. M. COLSON, MR. W. E. G. PAFHEY (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. J. E. GRANT-IVES, MR. S. P. TYZACK, MR. W. G. T. GRIFFIN, MR. J. A. WEBB, Revd. H. P. HOSKIN, ~~MRS. W. G. T. GRIFFIN, MR. J. A. WEBB, REVD. H. P. HOSKIN~~, MRS. V. S. WHITE, MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, MR. R. H. WHITLOCK.

Members of the Housing Committee:

MR. J. F. ARAN, MR. S. NORTH, MR. W. D. CHECKLEY, MR. J. T. PINKARD, MR. C. E. IVENS, MR. R. L. C. RIDGWAY, MRS. M. JELLEY, MR. J. K. SOPER (*Chairman*), MR. G. LOVELL, MR. W. W. STEPHENSON, MR. T. H. MAWLE, MR. R. A. WHITLOCK (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. D. MCARTHUR, MR. S. G. WHITMORE.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health—

ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health to
Northampton Rural District.
Brackley Rural District.
Brackley Borough.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.
School Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

DAVID JOSEPH POWELL, B.Sc., C.S.I.B.,
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

RONALD FRANK HALL, C.S.I.B., M.R.S.H.

Surveyor and Architect :

GEORGE BERRIDGE, M.Inst.R.A., A.I.A.A.

TOWCESTER.

October, 1960.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Towcester.

Mr. Chairman, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have again the pleasure of presenting the Annual Report for the Rural District of Towcester.

Statistics again agree in general with the rest of the County.

One is pleased to note the progress in the sewerage of the villages and may it not be long before every village is sewerage and there are no pail closets.

Again it is noted that there have been eight deaths from lung cancer, a larger number than any comparable district in the County. One wonders—do the people of this area smoke more or is there some other factor ?

As regards housing, it would appear that in general enough houses have been provided by the Council as some applicants are getting particular as to where and in what condition the houses are.

I thank Mr. Powell and Mr. Hall for all the help and the large amount of work they have done in the past year and also the Public Health Committee who have been most helpful and taken a great interest in our work.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

ARTHUR LUCAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social Conditions—Quite a number of the working population are still engaged in agricultural work, but the light engineering factories and the research establishment at Caswell, together with the various industries in Northampton and Roade, now claim the majority of the employed population. The old established foundry at Towcester and the oxide producing plant at Deanshanger still continue, but the printing and railway carriage works at Wolverton have the greatest call on the labour from the southern end of the district.

Area—The area of the district is 59,005 acres.

Population—The Registrar-General has estimated the resident mid-year population for 1959 to be 14,550 as compared with 14,410 in 1958. The natural increase in population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, amounts to 79 persons as compared with 74 persons for the previous year.

Deaths—The total number of deaths assigned to the district by the Registrar-General after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths was 163 as compared with 188 for 1958. The crude death rate based on the mid-year estimated population was 11.2 as compared with 13.06 for 1958. The following table shows the death rates for the quinquennium, 1955-1959, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County.

Death Rates, 1955-1959

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Towcester R.D. ...	11.8	13.3	10.7	13.06	11.2
Administrative County	11.38	11.24	10.97	11.1	10.77
England and Wales ...	11.7	11.3	13.4	11.7	11.1

A list of causes of death classified according to the Abridged List of Causes of Death as used in England and Wales is given in Table No. 1, whilst the history of the rate, together with other vital statistics for 1919-1959 is shown in Table No. 2.

In order to make allowances for the age and sex distribution of populations in different areas, the Registrar-General has calculated the area comparability factor, which, when multiplied by the local death rate, allows a truer local death rate of 10.19.

Births—The number of live births assigned to the district was 242 (130 males, 112 females) as compared with 262 in 1958, thus giving a birth rate of 16.6 per thousand of population, as compared with 18.2 in 1958. The following table shows the birth rate for the quinquennium, 1955-1959, together with other rates for comparison.

Birth Rates, 1955-1959

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Towcester R.D. ...	14.3	17.3	15.3	18.2	16.6
Administrative County	15.49	16.67	17.03	16.9	16.6
England and Wales ...	15.0	14.6	15.4	16.4	15.2

The local birth rate, when modified by the application of the area comparability factor of 1.08 gives an adjusted rate of 17.96 as compared with 15.2 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths—The number of stillbirths registered was 7 as compared with 3 in 1958. This is equivalent to a rate of 28.1 per thousand total live and still births.

Illegitimate Birth Rate—9 illegitimate live births (4 males, 5 females) were registered as compared with 10 in 1958. This number gives a rate of 3.6 per cent live births as compared with 4.15 for the County.

Maternal Mortality—There were no deaths.

Infant Mortality—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 6. The rate per thousand related live births was 24.1 which is higher than the national rate of 22.6.

Deaths under one year per thousand Live Births

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Towcester R.D. ...	14.4	24.0	22.6	22.7	24.1
Administrative County	20.79	19.68	22.53	19.7	20.2
England and Wales ...	24.9	23.9	23.0	22.5	22.6

Legitimate infant deaths numbered 5 giving a rate of 21.4 per thousand and legitimate live births.

Illegitimate infant deaths amounted to one giving a rate of 111.1 per thousand illegitimate live births.

Neo-Natal Mortality—Deaths of infants under 4 weeks amounted to 5 giving a rate per thousand total live births of 20.6. Deaths of infants under one week numbered 5 also giving a rate of 20.6 per thousand total live births.

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined total 12, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 48.2 per thousand total live and still births.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities—The bacteriological work associated with the control of infectious diseases is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose laboratory at Northampton General Hospital is in charge of Dr. L. Hoyle. The bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice-cream is also carried out by Dr. Hoyle.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Under the National Health Service Act, 1945, the Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the supply of antitoxin. Antitoxin may now be obtained by medical practitioners from Northampton General Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities—Under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health this work is carried out on an agency basis by Towcester Motor Ambulance Committee on behalf of the County Council. The ambulance is stationed at Towcester and the service provided is sufficient for the needs of the district.

Hospitals—There are no hospitals in the district. Infectious disease cases which require hospital treatment are accommodated by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board at their Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton, which is under the management of the Northampton Hospital Management Committee.

National Assistance Acts—The removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention is the responsibility of the Council. Instant removal of urgent cases can now be obtained on the joint certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and a general practitioner. This procedure makes it unnecessary for an application to be made to a court of summary jurisdiction until three weeks after the removal. No action under this Act was found necessary during the year.

The Council are also responsible in certain circumstances for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or who has been found dead in the district. Although a few cases were investigated during the year it was not found necessary for the Council to take any action in any such burial.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply—At the time of writing, the extensions to the public water main to Cornhill in the parish of Pattishall and to Foscote in the parish of Abthorpe have been completed. Practically the whole of the Rural District is now served by public water mains except the private estates of Easton Neston and Wakefield, Potterspury, and very few existing properties will not be within the effective area of the regional water scheme.

There have been ample supplies of water throughout the year both for domestic and non-domestic purposes and samples taken from various parts of the district and submitted for bacteriological analysis proved to be very satisfactory. Complaints regarding the unpalatable taste of the water were very few and it is interesting to note that consumers seemed to have become acclimatized to a chlorinous taste and were prepared to accept this in excess rather than the “earthy” taste which becomes very pronounced at certain seasons. Some consumers actually made

requests that the chlorine content be increased as they were under the impression that thereby the characteristic taste would be un-noticeable—this state of affairs was rather ironic when one considers the trouble to which the Bucks Water Board have gone to remove all excess chlorine before distribution. At the same time, it is extremely disturbing to find that the newly installed activated carbon filters have not succeeded in dealing with some of the tastes produced by organisms that have recently appeared at the source. The average daily consumption for the year of water from the public mains was 554,000 gallons, which represents an approximate consumption of 38 gallons per head of the population, as opposed to 37 gallons in 1958. Just over a quarter of this amount is consumed for non-domestic purposes but this quantity is not excessively high when one considers the large number of dairy farmers depending on the supply, coupled with the fact that the Plessey Company's factories are increasing their demand for industrial purposes.

A subsequent table compiled by the public health inspector sets out the position at the end of 1959, with regard to main supplies and other piped and non-piped supplies. The owners of several properties were persuaded during the year to lay a piped supply of water from the public mains thus reducing the number of properties not enjoying this essential service. There are, however, still a few houses depending on standpipes or gratuitous supplies for their domestic water and, in my opinion, the importance of providing a wholesome supply of water in pipes to every house is such that the Council should fully enforce the provision of the Public Health and Water Acts and act in default where the owner refuses to co-operate.

Up to the present, the Council have not taken any action to deal with the wells and springs under their control which formally constituted the gratuitous supplies in those parishes not having local piped supplies. The majority of these supplies have given unsatisfactory bacteriological analyses in the past and are, in any event, known to be mainly shallow supplies drawing their water at a higher level than the first impermeable stratum. No special precautions were taken during the construction of the collection points so as to exclude surface water or other possible pollution and in my opinion there is the chance that these gratuitous supplies could still become a source of danger to public health.

Swimming Baths—No public swimming baths are now in use in the rural district. The pool at the Towcester Grammar School is used by a considerable number of children from surrounding schools. It is fitted with a chlorinating plant and the pool is filled from the Council's mains.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage—Although no new sewers or sewage disposal plants were laid down during 1959, I am very pleased to record that, at the time of writing, contractors had already made progress on the new disposal works and outfall sewers on the combined Towcester and Paulerspury schemes. Work on the Blisworth scheme has been held up owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Council, but again it is pleasing to report that the work is now well under way. Schemes for the following parishes have been approved by the Council in outline: Abthorpe, Weston, Lois Weedon, Wappenham, Slapton and Bradden (joint scheme); Maidford, Blakesley, Woodend and Adstone (joint scheme); Pattishall and Cold Higham (joint scheme) and Litchborough. It is hoped to commence on the sewerage of Whittlebury early

in 1961 and schemes are at present being considered by the Ministry covering the villages of Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger and Gayton.

One can only hope that the progress on the sewerage of all centres of population in the district will continue apace and without interruption. No-one can remain complacent while 1500 pail closets, the contents of which are removed by the highly unsatisfactory and repulsive method of night soil collection, remain in use in the district.

It is important, but understandable in a rural area, that after each scheme has been completed a number of properties remain outside the effective area of the sewers. The majority of these properties have already installed septic tank systems which have to be maintained, and one wonders whether some arrangement for free maintenance by the local authority could be introduced in order to offset the disadvantage suffered in not being able to enjoy the benefit of the main sewerage scheme.

Public Cleansing—The house refuse in the district is collected either weekly or fortnightly according to the following scheme :

Weekly Collections					
Old Stratford, Deanshanger	...	...	...	...	on Mondays
Towcester	...	...	...	...	on Thursdays
Fortnightly Collections					
Cosgrove, Wicken, Grafton Regis, Alderton, Wakefield Estate	...	...	...	...	on alternate Mondays
Pattishall, Cold Higham, Litchborough, Maidford, Adstone, Astcote, Eastcote, Dalscote, Potterspury, Paulerspury, Yardley Gobion, Fosters Booth	...	...	...	...	on alternate Tuesdays
Wappenham, Abthorpe, Slapton, Bradden, Silverstone, Whittlebury, Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger, Weston and Weedon	...	...	...	...	on alternate Wednesdays
Wood Burcote, Caldecote	...	...	...	...	on alternate Thursdays
Greens Norton, Woodend, Blakesley, Plumpton, Hulcote, Tiffield, Blisworth, Gayton, Caswell	...	...	...	...	on alternate Fridays

As shown above, the majority of the inhabitants of the district suffer a house refuse collection having a frequency of less than once a week, but I am of the opinion that the time has now come when consideration should be given to the implementation of a weekly collection to all premises. The content of the refuse has altered considerably in nature over the years. To-day it is rather lighter, weight for volume, than pre-war and consists mainly of tins, paper and decaying vegetable matter with considerably less ashes than formerly. For this reason the content of the refuse bin is much more putrefactive and should be removed from the premises, on public health grounds alone, oftener than once a fortnight. Although the public are definitely more mindful of the need to store refuse in proper receptacles, there are still too many open-topped containers of various types in use as refuse bins. This is another reason for increasing the frequency of collection. If the Council could, in addition, see their way clear to provide dustbins to each property as allowed for under the Public Health Act, then so much the better.

Practically the whole of the house refuse is now collected with the aid of a modern 22 cu. yds. low rear loading vehicle and there is no doubt as to the great improvement in the service since this vehicle has been used. Difficulties with fires, flies and vermin have continued to be experienced

on the three tips used for disposal, and the Council's decision to practice controlled tipping with modern equipment on a new central site is what has been needed for a considerable time.

As already stated, the contents of the remaining pail closets in the district are disposed of by collection and application to the land—a method fraught with danger to public health. How can one be surprised at the number of cases of Sonne Dysentery, for example, reported in this and adjoining districts in the last few months, while such practices continue? The Council operates two cesspool emptying vehicles for the purpose of maintaining a night soil collection and the same vehicles are used for servicing tanks on disposal works and private properties. The latter is not, at present, a free service, but is charged to the owner at the actual cost plus 10% for administrative charges.

Rodent Control—The service introduced by the Council in 1946 for the treatment of properties against rat and mice infestations has continued to function satisfactorily. Dwelling houses are dealt with at a charge of 1/- per visit, while the treatment of business premises is undertaken on a time cost basis plus 10% for establishment charges. Regular attention is given by the operator to all the Council undertakings such as sewage disposal works and other sewer outfalls. The Towcester sewerage system receives regular half yearly treatments and there is ample evidence of the beneficial effect that each treatment has on checking the surface infestations in Towcester. A marked improvement in the level of infestations has been noted in the latter since the use of anti-coagulants has been introduced into the sewer treatments and it may be said that the rat population in the Towcester sewers is now lower than it has been since records have been kept. From some sewer systems in the district rats have been completely cleared and there have been no poison takes in the last few years. The most difficult problem is that met with on refuse tips where it is extremely difficult to achieve one hundred per cent clearance or to prevent rat re-infestations while the present method of tipping continues.

Disinfection—Current and terminal disinfection of premises, together with clothing and bedding, is carried out by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants as required. In recent years current disinfection has come to play a greater part than terminal disinfection, due mainly to the fact that food poisoning, and other food fly-borne infections, are replacing airborne infectious diseases in frequency and severity.

Disinfestation—Premises were also treated during the year for the eradication of flies, beetles and wasps. No case of bed-bug infestation was reported.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948—Under these Acts the general provisions as to health conditions under which employees work, and a return of outworkers, has to be included in this report. Details of inspections, etc., are to be found in a later table. Two notifications in respect of outworkers were received.

Moveable Dwellings—Apart from six sites for single caravans distributed over the district, there are five sites run on a commercial basis for residential caravans. Two sites at Towcester are contiguous and provide room for a maximum number of 40, which three sites at Blisworth

(also contiguous) have planning permission for 80 caravans. The sites at Blisworth have ablution blocks containing separate W.C. accommodation together with baths and wash-hand basins. There is a gully connected to the drainage system near each caravan and drinking water taps placed so as not to be too inaccessible. Each van has a supply of electricity laid on. At Towcester separate W.C. accommodation is available and the electricity supply is laid on to each caravan. All sites have been, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained.

Cinemas and Halls—The one cinema in the district was completed in 1940 and has adequate sanitary accommodation and satisfactory heating and ventilating plant. I am pleased to note that the necessary alterations for the provision of satisfactory sanitary and hand washing accommodation in the Town Hall and offices has been commenced. Public halls in various parishes, several of which have been built in recent years, have almost without exception been provided with satisfactory sanitary conveniences and in many cases with quite reasonable catering facilities.

Drainage of Trade Premises Act, 1937—Up to the present, agreements are in force for the discharge of effluents from two premises in the district into the public sewers. The Public Health Inspector administers the practical side of this Act and takes samples of effluents for analyses or field tests as required. The vexed question of farm effluents has recently received full consideration by the Council in reference to the proposed new sewers and sewage disposal schemes being prepared. As most of the existing farms within the confines of the villages are already connected to the main drainage system, there is no doubt that the Council have no option but to take up the existing connections into the new sewer. Such connections already take domestic and farm waste, and I am quite convinced that all farm effluents within the effective area of new sewers should be allowed, on application from the farmer, to discharge into those sewers rather than continue to pollute ditches and cause a perpetual nuisance. It would be pointless, in my opinion, spending large sums of money providing sewers to take away the sullage water from the village ditches and outfalls while at the same time allowing farm waste to continue to pollute ditches. It is surely in the interest of public health that all farm wastes should be treated in sewage disposal works unless, in any particular case, the farm waste could be dealt with efficiently by returning it to the land. The latter, however, is frequently neither a practical nor an economic proposition.

Clean Air Act, 1956—The occupiers of all industrial premises having continuous burning furnaces which are subject to this Act, have been made aware of all its provisions by the Public Health Inspector. Two complaints regarding an offending chimney were received by the Public Health Inspector but the installation of the new plant mentioned in my previous report has now overcome the trouble and no further complaints have been received during the six months that the plant has been in operation.

Statutory Nuisances—It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year for the abatement of any statutory nuisances. All but two complaints were dealt with informally by the Public Health Inspector. Two statutory notices were issued, one in respect of the keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance and the other in respect of burning refuse which was dealt with under the appropriate

section of the Clean Air Act, 1956. In each case the nuisance was abated within the period stated on the notice. No further complaints have been received regarding the excess emission of oxide dust in Deanshanger and it appears that a large measure of success has been achieved by the use of the new process of electrostatic precipitation. A fresh problem arose during the year in respect of effluvia emitted from a factory in Towcester which caused considerable annoyance to people living within a radius of a quarter of a mile of the factory concerned. The Public Health Inspector received every co-operation from the management, and I am pleased to state that despite several setbacks, a process has now been evolved whereby all the obnoxious fumes are processed before being allowed to escape into the atmosphere. This was achieved without loss of efficiency to the plant and although there were a number of teething troubles, the plant is now working with great efficiency and information concerning the process has been given to authorities in other parts of the country experiencing the same trouble.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

No new Council houses were completed during the year so the number of local authority owned houses in the district remains at 1,725. Work was, however, proceeding on the erection of four houses and two bungalows at Wicken and two houses and four bungalows at Pattishall—all of which will be used for replacement of properties dealt with under the slum clearance programme. Apart from the four cottages at Abthorpe and eight at Potterspury, no further private properties have been purchased by the Council for reconditioning. The Council is already the largest property owner in the district having more than one third of the total number of separately occupied dwellings under its control. No private houses now remain under requisition and although no new houses were erected during the year the modernisation of pre-war Council houses continues at a steady rate. The Council has also decided to erect further houses at Towcester and Blisworth for general needs purposes and a number in other parishes for the replacement of unfit houses.

Since the advent of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, the Council has restored the operation of the improvement grant scheme, i.e. the discretionary grant, in addition to introducing the standard grant scheme which is, of course, compulsory under the Act. Up to the time it was decided to suspend the operation of the grant scheme under the Housing Acts 1949 and 1952, the Council had approved grants and the work had been completed on 97 separate dwellings in the district. As a matter of interest it can be disclosed that 43 grants were made to owner-occupiers and 54 to tenanted properties. The latter included the conversion of a large house into three flats. The facts indicate a slight predominance in favour of the tenanted properties in contrast to the experience of most other districts where it has been found that owner/occupiers take most of the grants—a situation which is by no means

satisfactory as the scheme, after all, is intended to help landlords provide modern amenities in tenanted houses. I am of the opinion that the housing needs of the country benefit more from the standard grant scheme when such grants are applied to tenanted houses, as it is obvious that the owner/occupier is more likely to maintain his own residence in a satisfactory condition as regards repairs and amenities. I have always understood that the aim was to save as many older houses as possible, in which case the measure of success of the grant scheme must therefore largely be estimated by the total number of grants made on dwellings available for letting.

Since the introduction of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and the restoration by this Council of discretionary grants, nine applications were approved up to the end of the year, three for owner/occupiers, five for tenanted houses, and one for the conversion of a large house into two flats (one for the owner/occupier and one available for letting). During the same period 30 standard grants were approved, 18 for owner/occupiers and 12 for tenanted houses. The response in the case of the latter has been, in my opinion, quite inadequate, as most of the tenanted houses in this district lack essential amenities such as hot water supplies and W.C.'s quite apart from bathrooms. It has been noted that even in villages where new sewerage schemes are being provided, enquiries for grants are coming, up to the present, almost exclusively from owner/occupiers.

Eight unfit houses were dealt with individually under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, but no clearance orders were made during the year. In fact, all groups of houses suitable for inclusion in such orders have already been dealt with and most of the unfit houses remaining occur singly. Since the payment of subsidy was restricted to new houses built for families from unfit properties, 103 families have been re-housed from condemned cottages. The five-year programme for clearance of unfit houses which was submitted and approved by the Ministry in 1955, consequent upon the statutory obligation to do so under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, will have been completed by the time that this report appears in print, and a further three-year programme for dealing with remaining unfit properties has already been approved by the Ministry. Most of the vacant cottages subject to demolition or clearance orders, in various parts of the district, have now been demolished, and up to the present without any default action being necessary. In a few cases owners are investigating the possibility of reconditioning before finally deciding to demolish.

Private estate developers have continued building in Blisworth, Old Stratford and Towcester and at the two latter sites the projects are practically complete and all the houses have been sold. Further development of the estates by private enterprise in these areas and in other places where there is demand for houses is likely, in future, to be made more difficult because of the restrictions imposed by the Planning Authority. Unnecessary restriction of this kind is to be deplored in view of the fact that the proportion of Council houses in the district is so large. Altogether 83 private houses were erected in the district during 1959.

Progress made in the provision of new houses and the repair and demolition of sub-standard houses to-date is shown below :

Provision of new Housing Accommodation

(a) PERMANENT HOUSES

Erected by Council pre-war	...	...	...	719
Erected by Council post-war	...	...	...	1,006
Completed during 1959	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Under construction at 31/12/59	...	...	...	12
Erected by private enterprise post-war	...	...	...	266
Erected by private enterprise in 1959	...	...	...	83

(b) TEMPORARY HOUSES

Number completed to 31/12/59	...	...	...	30
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Unfit houses

Dealt with as individual unfit houses post-war to 31/12/59	...	...	...	257
Dealt with in Clearance Areas post-war	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Dealt with in Clearance Areas and still occupied	...	...	...	10
Demolished since 1945	...	...	...	435
Subject to Undertakings and Closing Orders at 31/12/59	...	...	...	60
Vacant and awaiting demolition at 31/12/59	...	...	...	57

Improvement Grants

(a) HOUSING ACT, 1949

Houses in respect of which improvements were completed by 31/12/59 —

occupied by tenants	...	...	...	54
Owner/occupiers	...	...	...	43

(b) STANDARD GRANTS

Number of applications approved as at 31/12/59	...	...	...	26
--	-----	-----	-----	----

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply—As has been made clear from previous reports, the Towcester Rural District has been part of a “ specified area ” for several years and all milk sold by retail has either been pasteurized and bottled on wholesalers’ premises, or the milk has been “ tuberculin tested ” and bottled and capped in the usual manner. During 1960 the whole of England and Wales will be declared a specified area and the requirements for bottling etc., will be general throughout the country. There are no pasteurization plants in the district and so most of the milk sold in the area is delivered to the distributors already bottled by wholesalers outside the area. There remain six producer/retailers who bottle and sell milk produced on their premises under licences granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but there is only one retailer, not being a producer, who actually bottles raw milk on his premises. All other distributors merely deliver milk in bottles and are neither responsible for the internal condition of the bottles nor have any control of the bacteriological quality of the contents. The present-day distributor

merely has to provide a suitable cold store and act as a roundsman, as the washing of milk bottles on retailers' premises has, therefore, been almost entirely eliminated. Distributors' licences in force in the district during 1959 were as follows :

Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk Regulations, 1949

Licenses for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	8
Licenses for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	4

Raw Milk Regulations, 1949

Licenses for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	9
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The following supplementary licenses have been issued to dealers selling milk in the district, but having their premises outside the area :

Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk Regulations, 1949

Licenses for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	7
Licenses for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	1

Raw Milk Regulations, 1949

Licenses for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	5
---	-----	-----	---

Bottled milk sold in the area comprised the following grades : Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized (Channel Island) and Sterilized.

17 samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year and the samples included milk of all grades both raw and pasteurized. One sample of tuberculin tested milk proved to be unsatisfactory. All samples of pasteurized milk passed the test for efficiency of pasteurization and cleanliness. Samples for biological examination proved to be free from tubercule. No complaints were received from the public during the year regarding any milk bottled or retailed in the district.

Food Premises—The number and type of such premises in the district are as follows :

Village and general stores	...	...	...	...	43
Grocers' shops	...	...	...	...	4
Greengrocers' and fruit shops	...	...	...	...	4
Travelling fishmongers	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	2
Bread and confectioners' shops	...	...	...	...	6
Cafés	...	...	...	...	6
Transport Cafés (with sleeping accommodation)	...	...	...	...	2
Transport Cafés (without sleeping accommodation)	...	...	...	...	2
Cooked meat manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Hotels with catering facilities	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	12

As mentioned in previous reports, it has been found as a general rule that large undertakings dealing as food traders provide more efficient equipment and pay greater attention to food hygiene. There is no doubt, however, that almost every food trader is by now fully conscious of the publicity value of food hygiene. I believe that this fact, as much as any other, has helped health officers everywhere to achieve a good measure of success in persuading food traders to conform with the requirements of the hygiene regulations. The food trader now realizes that it is a matter of survival and not one of merely complying with the law. The members of the public are themselves considerably more hygiene conscious than

hitherto—they expect higher standards and will buy only at those places which practice those standards. The greatest difficulty in the implementation of the requirements of the food hygiene regulations is usually experienced with the small general rural village shop and in such cases one has often to interpret the regulations accordingly. Food traders in this district, on the whole, appreciate their responsibility to the public and the pride taken in their premises is clearly shown by the modern equipment installed and the spotless cleanliness in most of the premises—even in many of the small village stores.

With the exception of one case, any infringements of the food hygiene regulations in the district during 1959 were dealt with informally. In one case, however, it was necessary to bring to the notice of the Council a serious breach of the regulations in respect of premises at Blisworth. This particular business, purporting to be for the wholesale supply of carcase meat, had been established and carried on for several weeks in an isolated farmhouse without the knowledge of the public health department. A visit was made after information had been received by the public health inspector and this led to a successful prosecution, the two persons involved being fined a total of £50 for several offences against the food hygiene regulations.

The work of improving the large meat and by-product factory in the district has been completed. Even so, the management continues to introduce new plant designed to reduce the risk of contamination of their products to a minimum. The latest acquisition is an electronic arrangement for detention of metallic fragments. The importance of food hygiene is continually impressed upon the employees in this factory as there are still a few processes which are carried out by hand. One member of the management staff has now been deputed the task of ensuring that the principles of good hygiene are strictly adhered to at all times.

Bacteriological examination of samples of ingredients of the finished products have been regularly submitted from this factory by the public health inspector. This has helped considerably in ensuring that the processes carried on are satisfactory and that no food poisoning organisms are present.

Five cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during the year, one of which was not confirmed (faecal samples negative). In the other four cases faecal samples yielded cultures of *Salmonella Typhimurium*, the exact source of which was not discovered. Having eliminated all other foods, the only possible source was thought to be from either cream cake or tinned vegetables. Samples of the latter was not available and the conclusion was not confirmed. Prompt investigation revealed that a fifth case, which had not been reported, was involved in the outbreak and it was fortunate that this was discovered as the person concerned was employed in a food manufacturing business.

Meat Inspection—There were three private slaughterhouses, in addition to that at the Bacon Factory, in use during the year. Post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered in the district for human consumption was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. The work involves a certain amount of overtime including week-end visits to the slaughterhouse. All carcase meat killed in the district is, however, inspected before it is allowed to leave the slaughterhouse. Apart from

visual inspection, samples of diseased meat are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for microscopic and bacteriological examination whenever necessary. A table showing the number of carcasses inspected is appended. I would call attention to the fact that the number inspected is far greater than one would expect to be consumed in a district having a population of 14,500. Much of the meat is actually used for supplying butchers and premises outside the district and in consideration of the extra work involved, the Minister pays to the Council a sum of money based on the number of extra carcasses dealt with. No case of *cysticercus bovis* found during the year and this was probably accounted for by the fact that practically all bovine animals slaughtered in the district are comparatively young. The amount of disease found in carcasses is remarkably small and is no doubt due to improvement in animal health and to the high grade meat sold in the district.

All the existing slaughterhouses in the district have been inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector accompanied by a veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the purpose of considering the future of the premises in the light of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and the report that the Council is required to make to the Minister before the 1st November, 1960. At the time of writing, this report has been completed, accepted by the Council and submitted to the Minister. Although the Council have in their report taken the attitude that the four private slaughterhouses be allowed to continue subject to the Constructional Regulations being complied with, it is still considered that many of the requirements will be very difficult, if not impossible, to apply within the existing structure of the slaughterhouse. The owners of three of these premises have intimated that they are prepared to carry out the necessary work to bring their buildings into line with the requirements of the regulations. The fourth has decided that the financial outlay required does not make the project an economic proposition. In view of the fact that the district is served by two mobile butcher shops and in addition 9 of the 12 butcher's shops buy their meat from wholesalers, it is evident that the closure of any of the existing slaughterhouses will have practically no effect on the meat supplies in the district as the wholesale trade could quite easily make up the difference. The slaughterhouses, as existing, were satisfactorily maintained during the year and it was not necessary to make any complaint to the Council. There were 19 slaughtermen's licences in force in the district in 1959.

Condemned Meat—Most of the condemned meat which is found necessary to dispose of in the district is that resulting from the Bacon factory. This is treated in the Company's digesters and the residue is buried. Condemned meat from other private slaughterhouses is stained and collected by an approved dealer. Other unsound food stuffs are removed by the Public Health Inspector, who disposes of them by burial on the Council's refuse tip.

Licensed Premises—The number of on-licensed premises in the district has now been reduced to 51 following the amalgamation of the brewery companies that has recently occurred, and it is probable that the number of premises will decrease considerably in the near future. Some of the sanitary conveniences attached to a few of these licensed houses are still not of the standard one expects at the present time and unfortunately the Public Health Act, 1936, is easily satisfied in this

respect. For this reason nothing can be done except with the co-operation of the owners and this is difficult where the public sewers are not available. Where closure has not, therefore, solved the problem, it is hoped that as the villages are provided with modern sewerage schemes the licensed premises will be brought up-to-date. Hot and cold water and glass washing facilities are available in all the premises and the minimum requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are being adhered to in all other respects.

Ice Cream—57 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream under Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All ice-cream sold from these premises is pre-packed, and in each case the ice-cream is stored in thermostatically controlled refrigerating cabinets, complying with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959. 6 samples of ice-cream submitted for bacteriological tests for cleanliness were graded as satisfactory.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Another increase in the number of notifications occurred due mainly to the larger number of cases of measles reported. There were, however, no serious outbreaks of infectious disease and there were no deaths through this cause. Again, by far the greatest number of deaths in the district were due to heart and circulatory diseases, 80 such deaths being recorded as opposed to 41 from various forms of cancer. Individual details with regard to infectious diseases are as follows :

Smallpox—No cases notified.

Vaccination—The number of infants under one year who were primarily vaccinated totalled 101, and for other ages 7. The number re-vaccinated (all ages) was 20. In view of the fact that there were 242 live births in the district during 1959 the number submitted for vaccination is far too small.

Scarlet Fever—8 cases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia—No cases were notified.

Pneumonia—28 cases of acute primary or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified as against 14 in 1958. Pneumonia in all forms was the certified cause of death in 8 cases. These deaths are not necessarily those of patients who were notified.

Erysipelas—1 case was notified.

Measles—An unusually large number of cases of measles was notified, there being 256 cases as compared with 225 in 1958.

Whooping Cough—The number of cases notified was 28 as compared with 2 in 1958, with no deaths recorded.

Anterior Poliomyelitis—1 case of “paralytic” poliomyelitis was notified and transferred to hospital, but this case was not confirmed.

Diphtheria—No cases were notified.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis—No cases were notified.

Food Poisoning—5 cases were notified, one case was found negative after submission of faecal samples, 4 cases confirmed Salmonella Typhimurium present in faecal samples.

Enteric Fever—No cases were notified.

Acute Encephalitis—One case of infective encephalitis was notified.

Tuberculosis—4 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (all male) were notified as compared with 1 in 1958. There were 2 deaths recorded due to this disease. At the end of the year 74 persons in the district were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Vaccination and Immunization—Appended are the figures for the number of children in the district who had been vaccinated or immunised during the year.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary ...	101	—	3	1	3	108
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	3	—	17	20

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Thirđ injs. 0-14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Thirđ injs.</i>
24	155	42	31	27	128	170	577	1,661	877	501

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria Immunization only	12	5	2	1	1	3	1	25	111
Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	145	18	21	14	6	2	—	206	49
Total Diphtheria Immunizations	157	23	23	14	7	5	1	231	160
Whooping Cough only	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	17	—

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunization.

<i>Age at 31/12/59 i.e., born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1959</i>	<i>1 1958</i>	<i>2 1957</i>	<i>3 1956</i>	<i>4 1955</i>	<i>5-9 1950- 1954</i>	<i>10-14 1945- 1949</i>	<i>Total under 15</i>
Number immunized	54	172	136	171	153	760	816	2262

These figures were obtained by courtesy of Dr. C. M. Smith, County Medical Officer.

SECTION G.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1958.

TABLE No. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1959

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	8	—	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	9	9
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	...	...	...	13	8	21
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	15	16	31
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	5	16	21
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES						86	77	163

TABLE NO. 2.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under one year		All ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1919	*9,387 †9,011	156	16.61	7	44.87	158	17.53
1920	9,370	259	27.64	15	57.90	146	15.58
\$1921	9,920	211	21.27	21	99.52	131	13.20
1922	9,937	172	17.30	9	52.32	136	13.68
1923	9,944	171	17.19	9	52.63	120	12.06
1924	10,000	162	16.20	9	55.50	115	11.50
1925	9,959	150	15.06	8	53.33	123	12.35
1926	9,870	152	15.40	5	32.89	116	11.75
1927	9,887	144	14.56	8	55.55	115	11.63
1928	9,502	134	14.10	4	29.85	120	12.63
1929	9,398	139	14.79	6	43.16	138	14.68
1930	9,384	115	12.25	8	69.56	129	13.74
\$1931	9,324	131	14.04	7	53.43	104	11.11
1932	9,324	118	12.65	0	00.00	114	12.22
1933	9,271	147	15.85	4	27.21	96	10.35
1934	9,200	114	12.39	5	43.80	132	14.34
1935	†13,155	180	13.67	7	38.88	181	13.75
1936	13,040	210	16.10	10	47.60	165	12.60
1937	12,900	170	13.20	9	52.90	197	12.30
1938	12,860	152	11.80	4	26.30	182	14.20
1939	*12,930 †12,020	184	14.20	5	27.11	170	13.06
1940	13,190	184	13.90	7	36.95	219	16.55
1941	14,750	203	13.80	14	68.96	211	14.31
1942	14,050	244	17.40	12	49.18	147	10.47
1943	13,690	254	18.55	14	55.11	193	14.23
1944	13,680	242	17.67	8	33.01	192	14.04
1945	13,500	228	16.14	5	22.80	174	12.88
1946	13,490	273	20.24	13	47.25	178	13.19
1947	13,750	283	20.58	8	28.19	178	12.04
1948	13,910	238	17.11	13	54.62	184	13.23
1949	14,300	255	17.38	8	31.37	179	12.59
1950	14,470	217	15.00	7	32.25	197	13.61
\$1951	14,540	230	15.73	11	47.82	197	13.47
1952	14,490	219	15.1	7	31.9	171	11.8
1953	14,410	241	16.7	2	12.4	144	9.9
1954	14,440	230	15.9	7	30.4	181	12.5
1955	14,490	208	14.3	3	14.4	172	11.8
1956	14,450	250	17.3	6	24.0	193	13.3
1957	14,420	221	15.3	5	22.6	155	10.7
1958	14,410	262	18.2	7	26.7	188	13.06
1959	14,550	242	16.6	6	24.7	163	11.1

* Population for calculation of birth rates.

† Population for calculation of death rates.

‡ Potterspury R.D. added to district.

\$ Census years.

TABLE No. 3

WATER SUPPLY—INFORMATION RELATING TO PIPED SUPPLIES

<i>Parish</i>	PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC MAINS			PROPERTIES DEPENDING ON OTHER SUPPLIES			
	<i>Total no. of houses in parish</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>		<i>Wells</i>	<i>Springs</i>	<i>Public or private</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>
		<i>Internal supplies</i>	<i>Stand pipes</i>				
Abthorpe	95	87	—	4	2	Private	8
Adstone	36	26	—	8	—	Private	11
Blakesley	134	127	—	8	—	Private	7
Blisworth	336	332	—	2	—	Private	4
Bradden	33	26	—	6	—	Private	7
Cold Higham	78	68	—	6	2	Private	10
Cosgrove	157	148	—	1	—	Private	9
Deanshanger	351	341	—	6	2	—	10
Easton Neston	34	29	—	5	—	Private	5
Gayton	142	136	3	3	—	Private	6
Grafton Regis	67	61	—	6	—	Private	6
Greens Norton	280	272	—	3	1	Private	8
Litchborough	89	82	2	3	—	Private	5
Maidford	61	57	—	4	—	Private	4
Old Stratford	244	241	—	2	—	Private	3
Pattishall	275	225	—	33	—	Public and	
						Private	50
Paulerspury	302	267	22	10	1	Private	13
Potterspury	288	278	3	4	1	Private	7
Shutlanger	81	74	—	4	1	Private	7
Silverstone	343	333	—	9	1	Private	10
Slapton	35	28	—	2	2	Public and	
						Private	7
Stoke Bruerne	108	94	—	5	2	Private	14
Tiffield	58	49	—	9	—	Private	9
Towcester	927	907	2	8	—	Private	18
Wappenham	113	98	—	12	—	Private	15
Weston & Weedon	119	107	—	8	—	Private	12
Whittlebury	130	113	—	12	—	Private	17
Wicken	105	101	—	4	—	Private	4
Woodend	70	57	—	10	—	Private	13
Yardley Gobion	206	197	—	4	—	Private	9

TABLE No. 4

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

<i>Parish</i>	<i>House drains discharging to</i>			<i>Houses with</i>		
	<i>Sewers</i>	<i>Cess-pools or septic tanks</i>	<i>Roadside drains, ditches, etc.</i>	<i>W.Cs.</i>	<i>Pail closets</i>	<i>Privies</i>
Abthorpe ...	—	25	70	25	68	2
Adstone ...	—	10	26	14	22	—
Blakesley ...	16	37	81	53	81	—
Blisworth ...	280	49	7	281	54	1
Bradden ...	—	14	19	14	19	—
Cold Higham ...	—	31	47	28	48	2
Cosgrove ...	139	17	1	154	3	—
Deanshanger ...	339	9	3	346	5	—
Easton Neston ...	26	5	3	31	3	—
Gayton ...	45	46	51	91	51	—
Grafton Regis ...	—	32	29	32	35	—
Greens Norton ...	248	24	8	273	7	—
Litchborough ...	—	29	60	31	58	—
Maidford ...	—	24	37	24	34	3
Old Stratford ...	236	5	3	240	4	—
Pattishall ...	59	62	158	121	147	7
Paulerspury ...	60	41	201	101	201	—
Potterspury ...	264	24	3	281	7	—
Shutlanger ...	26	9	46	25	54	2
Silverstone ...	323	11	9	332	11	—
Slapton ...	—	16	19	16	19	—
Stoke Bruerne ...	—	46	62	46	62	—
Tiffield ...	—	21	33	30	25	3
Towcester ...	865	41	21	901	26	—
Wappenham ...	—	53	60	55	56	2
Weston & Weedon ...	18	44	57	64	55	—
Whittlebury ...	—	20	110	70	60	—
Wicken ...	86	13	6	80	25	—
Woodend ...	—	36	34	47	23	—
Yardley Gobion...	195	11	—	203	3	—

TABLE No. 5

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	<i>Type of Property</i>				
	<i>Local authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)</i>	<i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	<i>Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	165	5140	551	5856	260
Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	10	51	28	89	40
(b) Survey under the Act	174	462	64	700	225
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	10	639	188	837	—
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	377	1222	383	1982	270
Number of properties inspected in Section 2) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats : Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	148	40	23	211	66
(b) Mice : Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	148	15	5	168	—
Number of infested properties treated by the Council ...	148	55	28	230	66
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	172	77	38	287	104
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—	2
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 6

CARCASES AND OFFAL
INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	210	Nil	7	16,928	1,146
Number inspected	210	Nil	7	16,928	1,146
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci—					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	19	—	—	183	17
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.0	—	—	1.08	1.48
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	—	Nil	326	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	1.42	—	Nil	1.94	Nil
Cysticercosis—					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	Nil	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally con- demned	Nil	—	—	—	—

FOOD (OTHER THAN FRESH MEAT)
SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	118¾ lbs.
Meat not tinned	...	...	...	...	70¼ lbs.

TABLE No. 7.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1959

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Measles	2	8	5	5	27	46	—	2	19	110	30	2	256
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	1	7	11	—	1	1	—	4	1	28
Pneumonia ...	—	10	13	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	28
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	2	22	20	10	35	59	1	3	25	112	36	3	328

TABLE No. 8.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1959

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	TOTAL
Measles	14	25	25	31	30	119	10	1	1	—	—	—	256
Whooping Cough	2	2	5	4	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Pneumonia ...	1	—	2	1	2	2	3	—	1	6	9	1	28
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	5
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	17	27	34	38	40	133	15	2	3	6	11	2	328

TABLE NO. 9

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1959
INDIVIDUAL PARISHES

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Food Poisoning</i>	<i>Polio- myelitis</i>	<i>Encephalitis</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Abthorpe	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Blakesley	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Blisworth	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bradden	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Deanshanger ...	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Gayton	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Grafton Regis ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Greens Norton ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Old Stratford ...	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pattishall	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Paulerspury ...	66	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	70
Potterspury	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Shutlanger	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Silverstone	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stoke Bruerne ...	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
Tiffield	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Towcester	150	—	6	3	—	1	1	—	161
Weston and Weedon	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Whittlebury	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wicken	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Woodend	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Yardley Gobion ...	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	6
TOTALS	256	28	28	8	5	1	1	1	328

TABLE No. 10.

**Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937,
for the year 1959**

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector) :

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupier Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	67	72	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	10	28	2	—
TOTAL	82	111	6	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	5	Nil	2	Nil

TABLE No. 11.

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ...	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL ...	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

